

EXTRACTION.

ODE TO A WALTZER.
What! the girl I adore by another embraced?
What! the balm of her breath is another man's taste?
What! I passed in the dance by another man's knee?
What! I panting recline on another man?
She, who you! you have passed from the group,
It's blue; blue!

From the seaboard you've shaken the trunks down low;
What you have touched you may take. Pretty waltz,
adieu!

—Sir H. ENFIELD.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The chief of the Bonaparte family is brave, but he has allowed doubt to be thrown on his value; he is suspicious, but he behaves with curiously repeated indecision; he has opinions, but nobody can tell exactly what they are; for he is always following the advice which St. Rose gave to Claviger, of burning what he had adored and adoring what he had tried to burn. A character so puzzling, hidden behind a demure of considerable modesty, and a face like a Cesar, has long been the despair of Prince Napoleon's friends, who, knowing him to be a man of parts, feel how strange he has missed his destiny by laying himself into the haughtiness of a slight-witted people. At the outset of his career the Prince seemed to have a very fine future before him. When he first visited France in 1845, being then twenty-three years old, the Republicans, who wanted a figure-head for their faction, set upon him and took him for a tour into the provinces, where he was exhibited to peasants as the New Napoleon, without unnecessary specifications as to his pedigree. His face was to like the portraits of the great Emperor, which hung over many cottage fireplaces, that some, who had not heard of the Duke de Reichstadt's death, thought he was the son of the great man, while others who were hazy in their chronology imagined he might be the Emperor himself.

At all events, he made such a good impression everywhere by his pleasant features and gracious bearing that M. Guizot took alarm and ordered him to leave the country. The future Napoleon III. was at that time in prison, and was regarded by many Bonapartists, thanks to his flighty escapades at Strasbourg and Boulogne, as an impudent Pretender; he was, moreover, less influentially connected than the King of Wurtemberg's grandson, so that there was a pretty general inclination to use the younger Prince as the show-leader of a party which, including Republicans as well as Bonapartists, called itself Democratic. The Prince had only to wait for events, and he would have been well served; but even at this age he betrayed not only that impatience of results which is excusable in young men, but that want of tact which seems to be an inherent fault, and which he has never eradicated. He could not see that his prestige would remain greater in exile; he sent to the French king a petition too humbly worded for permission to re-enter France, and, when his prayer had been granted, he went out of his way to thank Louis Philippe with an excess of obsequiousness for a favour which should never have been asked. Louis Napoleon early took the measure of his cousin's character and set him down as a man to be mistrusted, though he never disliked him. In Napoleon III.'s nature there was not room for hatred of a man unless he were to be feared and the Emperor's feelings towards King Jerome's son never amounted to that. The cousins tried a fall or two between 1845 and 1852, and the younger man got the worst of it once and for all. At the outbreak of the Revolution he had hurried to Paris offering his services to the Republican Government, but soon finding that he was lost ground by trying to push his way, while his astute kinsman gained in public favour daily by reserve, he suddenly attached himself to the fortunes of the conqueror. His restlessness, however, prevented him from giving the full allegiance which might have secured M. Routhier and summoning M. Emile Olivier; and the Prince, as a public token of his complete restoration to Court favour, was appointed President of the Commission which was superintending the publication of Napoleon I.'s correspondence. Here again, however, he showed his astounding varianceness, for his first act after helping to form a Liberal Cabinet was to order that the Correspondence, of which the first fifteen volumes had been published without excision, should for the future be edited so that all passages "which the Emperor himself would have liked to suppress" should be kept out of print. In other words, he decided to strip an important work of all its historical value—about the last thing that might have been expected of a man who had aspired to lead a coterie of free-thinkers. It must be noted that up to the end of the Empire Prince Napoleon continued to identify himself over with the Anti-Clerical party. One is surprised to read the manifesto which has brought him to prison that it looks upon religion as "the greatest interest of civilised communities," for he never gave indications of any such belief as to weight by his utterances. If it was not a scoff, he was certainly a sarcastic commentator on Church doctrines. The excommunication of his father-in-law, Victor Emmanuel, was a topic on which he was never tired of jesting, and in the smoking-room where he received his fathes he had hung up a copy of "Bull of excommunication, with a translation by the side of it, rendered into very free versay by Théophile Gautier. The well-known piety of the Princess Clotilde often caused the Prince's guests to view the exhibition of this document with surprise, as being at least in doubtful taste. His latest exploit is of a piece with the singular infatuation which once made him write to M. Thiers: "You will serve France better by working with us than against us, for our country wants us both." He caused a measure of nearly the same purpose to be conveyed to M. Gambetta, the most loyal servant of the new throne.

Prince Napoleon left the Imperial presence much elated in spirit, though not corrected. It would have been well for him if he could have seen that at the restoration of the Empire he was bound to take one of two straightforward courses—either to share in the misfortunes of the Republicans, whose doctrines he had espoused, or else, accepting the honour which his cousin was disposed to confer upon him, to become the most loyal servant of the new throne. Prince Napoleon allowed himself to be declared heir presumptive to the Crown, to be created a General, to receive the Palais Royal as a residence with a grant of £10,000 a year; but he failed to convince the Emperor of his worth, his heart, and soul with the new order of things. In truth he had too much innate integrity to approve the shameless conduct of some of the men who had come to high estate at the *Camp d'Etat*, but he should have assured himself of his own strength and skill before he incurred their implacable animosity. This animosity they showed at the time of the Ciscean war. Napoleon III. had not the pettiness of Louis XIV., who kept the Duke of Orleans from military command after he had done distinguished himself in battle; but at the time when "no heir had yet been born to the Emperor there were several of his advisers who saw that if Prince Napoleon return from war with glory he might become a powerful dynastical heir to his cousin who had stayed at home. According to Prince Napoleon was the victim of a little plot which a man of more guile or firmness might have foiled. He was sent out to the Crimea, but after the first battles, in which he had been himself with the ordinary courage of his race, he was recalled, and a rumour was suffered to circulate in semi-official newspapers that he had asked to be recalled on account of weak health. This looked bad, but between unscrupulous couriers who sought to diminish his prestige and Oppositionists who were only too glad to laugh at Bonapartists for lacking warlike spirit, the Prince stood in a poor way, and, unfortunately for him, he was not prompt to seize the opportunity that subsequently offered itself in his quarrel with the Due d'Albignac, to retrieve his character for French dash. The Orleans Prince having sent him a challenge, Prince Napoleon hastened to the Tuilleries to ask if he ought to fight. The Emperor of course replied in the negative, but an august lady was reported to have said, "A man who wants to fight does not ask for leave," and when the Prince had ever found in his own body what it will that he has allowed it. In France this kind of thing is perdition to a man. The Prince was quite right on every ground of etiquette, sound sense, and general propriety to decline a *carte*.

He proved during the perils of many a hardy voyage that he is more adventurous than most men; but it is not a man's own friends, but his enemies, who generally make his reputation and the Prince had too many enemies. After the birth of the late Prince Imperial, when his chances of succeeding to the throne had become remote, a part was allotted to him in the Imperial system which he might have played with great advantage to himself had he understood it. The Emperor wanted the Palais Royal to become the rallying place of

men who did not desire to be seen much at the Tuilleries, and who, indeed, could not often be received there, but who, nevertheless, might be loyally disposed towards the Empire. As Prince Napoleon had developed unorthodox views about religion, he was asked to become the patron of free-thinkers and free-lances—men like Sainte-Beuve, Ernest Renan, Emile de Girardin, and Emile Olivier. He did succeed in rallying these men, and for a time there were some very pleasant parties at the Palais Royal, the Prince discharging his duties of host in a way to make his guests feel that, however outspoken their opinions might be even on politics, they would not be construed amiss in high quarters. This was just as it should be; but some unaccountable spirit of error continually urged Prince Napoleon to bring his name before the world in explosive ways and at the wrong moment. There was a certain *dejeuner* at a restaurant on a Good Friday, which made an immense noise. The Prince had possibly no serious intention of affronting the Church party; but that was the effect produced by his unseasonable piece of festivity, and the Empress felt sorely. Then came the famous speech at Ajaccio. The Prince had received kindly compliments in private from his cousin on two speeches which he had delivered in the Senate against the Temporal Power of the Pope, and he seems to have inferred from this that he held a sort of private commission to take the lead of the Liberal party on all questions. There is no reason to suppose that he would have spoken so warmly as he did if he had not thought this; but when he read his speech in print he must have seen that he had once more let his eagerness for popularity get quite the better of his discretion. The French are as sceptical as to Liberalism as Princes; that it was generally thought the indignant letter which the Empress addressed to his cousin after the Ajaccio affair was part of an elaborate comedy. But this was a mistake. The Emperor was annoyed that the Prince should have exceeded his instructions and vexed also to his Ministers and the Empress express such dismay at the oration. The Emperor was, indeed, as angry that she made her displeasure keenly felt. On his return from Corsica the Prince went to the Tuilleries and said, playfully—*"Bon conseil donne appelle ma bête."* "Do you want me to put brains into it?" was her Majesty's tart reply upon which the Prince made his bow, and returning home sent in his resignation of all sort of important posts which he held, and prepared for a long voyage on his yacht. Prince Napoleon was beyond any doubt, subjected to much unkindness from treatment from the men of the Second Empire, and the strong affection which he gradually came to feel for the Emperor himself arose from the knowledge that Napoleon III. was never at any time a party to the petty annoyances which were put upon him. The Emperor's good-natured magnanimity made him prompt to forgive and he was not blind to the real traits in his cousin's nature; so while the Prince steamed about the world in his sumptuous yacht the Prince Jerome, there was a continual intercourse by letter between the two. Some of the Prince's letters—which were brought to light after the ransacking of the Tuilleries in 1870 show that he was employed in much secret diplomatic business; but he also kept an eye on home affairs, and the advice which he tendered was always sound and sincere. The Emperor liked to consult Liberal ideas as one takes up a book of ingenious maxims, rather to be thought about to be acted upon; but several very earnest letters which Prince Napoleon sent in 1869 on the expedition of saving the way for the Prince Imperial's accession by liberalising the Napoleonic system and induced him to seek his cousin and to act upon his suggestions. It was in consequence of the negotiations which then ensued that the resolution was taken of the Prince's marriage with the Empress, and this was a continuation of this well-deserved popularity. (Extract from Bonap's *Wise and Sprightly Caster*, January 10th, 1882.)

JUNG & CO.'S CHOICE QUALITIES OF HOGSHEAD AND MOSELLER, \$5 to \$15 per Case of 1 doz. Quarts. FOR SALE, 2 doz. Quarts. We state with pleasure that the brand of *GEORGE GOULET* & CO. has come up remarkably well during the past year, the quantity imported (7,127 cases) being the fifth largest out of 12,000 cases. This is a good sample of the wine, and we hope it will be well received. (Extract from Bonap's *Wise and Sprightly Caster*, January 10th, 1882.)

FOR SALE, 2 doz. Quarts.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

J. F. SCHIEFFER, 21 and 22, Pottinger Street, Hongkong, 1st June, 1883.

FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED.

RE AL SCHIEDAMSCHE JENEVE.

PRIME QUALITY IN STONE BOTTLES.

DAHLGREN'S STEEL RIFLED GUNS (of very long range), and 32-POUNDER BRONZE HOWITZERS, all on carriages, with a quantity of Shot, Shell and Grapeshot. A Powerful STEAM LAUNDRY as new with all its fittings.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, \$6 per Case.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.—LONDON WHISKEY.